


- expansion longitudinally.
5. The laser of claim 4, wherein the support is made of Invar
6. The laser of claim 4, wherein the support is made of carbon fiber composite.

- [c8] 8. The laser of claim 1, wherein the flexible seal is a metal bellows.
- [c9] 9. The laser of claim 1, wherein the flexible seal is an elastomeric gasket and the at least one adjustment device pushes the cap toward the first end of the enclosure to sufficiently compress the flexible seal to prevent the gas contained in the enclosure from leaking past the seal.
- [c10] 10. The laser of claim 1, wherein distance between the mirror and the output coupler is less than 30 cm.
- [c11] 11. The laser of claim 1, wherein the output coupler has a reflectivity greater than about 97 percent.
- [c12] 12. The laser of claim 1, wherein the output coupler has a reflectivity such that a leasing threshold produced on a gain curve is sufficiently low on the gain curve so that operational bandwidth of the laser approaches its free spectral range, thereby increasing stability of the laser.
- [c13] 13. The laser of claim 1, wherein the enclosure has an interior divided into two portions by the electrodes mounted opposite each other therein, the electrodes being in contact with the laser gas, the laser gas being contained in the portions of the interior of the enclosure to provide a gas ballast for the laser.
- [c14] 14. The laser of claim 13, wherein the electrodes have a width and a gap distance between them, the electrode width being sufficiently less than the gap distance so that the laser discharge supports only a fundamental transverse mode in a stable resonator.
- [c15] 15. The laser of claim 13, wherein the enclosure has an internal structure with increased surface area to enhance heat transfer from the laser gas into the enclosure.
- [c16] 16. The laser of claim 15, wherein the internal structure is a plurality of fins.
- [c17] 17. The laser of claim 15, wherein the internal structure is foam aluminum.
- [c18] 18. The laser of claim 1, wherein the enclosure contains a discharge tube disposed between the electrodes and made of low loss dielectric material, the
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laser discharge occurring in the discharge tube, the electrodes being external to the discharge tube and not in physical contact with the laser discharge they generate.

- [c19] 19. The laser of claim 18, wherein the enclosure contains at least one gas reservoir in fluid communication with the discharge tube to provide gas ballast for the laser.
- [c20] 20. The laser of claim 19, wherein the gas reservoir comprises two tubes disposed on opposite sides of the discharge tube.
- [c21] 21. The laser of claim 20, wherein the electrodes are the two tubes.
- [c22] 22. The laser of claim 19, wherein the gas reservoir contains molecular sieves holding a high concentration of CO<sub>2</sub> for the gas ballast.
- [c23] 23. The laser of claim 19, wherein the first end of the enclosure comprises a first combiner block to which the gas reservoir and discharge tube are sealably attached and which provides the fluid communication between the gas reservoir and the discharge tube.
- [c24] 24. The laser of claim 23, wherein the second end of the enclosure comprises a second combiner block to which the discharge tube is sealably attached.
- [c25] 25. The laser of claim 24, wherein the second combiner block is sealably attached to the gas reservoir and provides fluid communication between the gas reservoir and the discharge tube.
- [c26] 26. The laser of claim 23, wherein the discharge tube is sealed to the combiner block with a flexible seal.
- [c27] 27. The laser of claim 23, wherein the combiner block has a gas fill port in fluid communication with the gas reservoir which provides for laser gas to be put into the gas reservoir.
- [c28] 28. The laser of claim 18, wherein both elongated electrodes are divided into portions along their length, each portion being driven by a separate amplifier module.

- [c29] 29. The laser of claim 1, further comprising an inductor connected between the electrodes and a RF driver connected directly to one of the electrodes and to the other electrode through the inductor, wherein the circuit electrically resonates within 0.5 MHz of the RF driver frequency.
- [c30] 30. The laser of claim 1, wherein the laser gas has a working component that is CO<sub>2</sub>.
- [c31] 31. The laser of claim 1, wherein the laser gas has a working component that is CO.
- [c32] 32. A gas discharge laser, comprising:  
 a discharge tube made of low loss dielectric material and containing laser gas, the discharge tube having a first end and a second end;  
 a pair of electrodes located adjacent to and outside of the discharge tube and disposed on opposite sides of it, the electrodes causing a laser discharge to occur in the tube, the electrodes not in physical contact with the laser discharge;  
 an output coupler located near the first end of the discharge tube; and  
 a mirror located near the second end of the discharge tube, to form a laser cavity along the inside of the discharge tube between the mirror and the output coupler.
- [c33] 33. The laser of claim 32, wherein the output coupler is positionally adjustable relative to the mirror to optimize the laser performance.
- [c34] 34. The laser of claim 32, wherein the electrodes are in a non-evacuated environment.
- [c35] 35. The laser of claim 32, wherein the electrodes are made of copper.
- [c36] 36. A gas discharge laser, comprising:  
 an enclosure containing;  
 a) a discharge tube made of low loss dielectric material and containing laser gas, the discharge tube having a first end and a second end;  
 b) a pair of electrodes located adjacent to and outside of the discharge tube and

a flexible seal between the first end of the enclosure and the cap; and  
at least one adjustment device connected to the flange and contacting the cap  
to adjustably position the cap so as to align the output coupler with the mirror  
for optimum performance of the laser, the flexible seal accommodating  
adjustment of the cap without compromising integrity of the seal.

37. A gas discharge laser, comprising:

72 divided into two portions by the electrodes mounted opposite each other therein, the electrodes being in fluid communication with each other across the discharge area, the laser gas being contained in the portions of the interior of the enclosure to provide a gas ballast for the laser;

a support located outside of the enclosure and attached to the enclosure near

the second end, the support having a flange proximate the first end of the enclosure extending inwardly toward the opening in the first end of the enclosure;

a cap disposed between the flange and the first end of the enclosure, the cap having an aperture covered with an attached output coupler located near another end of the discharge area opposite the mirror, the cap being movable relative to the flange and the first end of the enclosure;

a flexible seal between the first end of the enclosure and the cap; and  
at least one adjustment device connected to the flange and contacting the cap to adjustably position the cap so as to align the output coupler with the mirror for optimum performance of the laser, the flexible seal accommodating adjustment of the cap without compromising integrity of the seal.

[c38] 38. A method of constructing a gas discharge laser, comprising the steps of:  
sealably axially supporting a discharge tube made of dielectric material between a mirror and an output coupler so as to form a sealed laser cavity between the mirror and the output coupler along the inside of the discharge tube;  
mounting a pair of electrodes adjacent to and outside of the discharge tube and disposed on opposite sides of it so that the a laser discharge occurs in the tube, the electrodes being not in physical contact with the laser discharge; and  
evacuating the laser cavity and then installing laser gas into it.

[c39] 39. The method of claim 38, wherein the mirror and the output coupler are spaced less than 30 cm apart, and wherein the output coupler has a reflectivity of greater than about 97 percent.

[c40] 40. The method of claim 38, further comprising the steps of:  
positionally adjusting the output coupler relative to the mirror to optimize the laser performance.

[c41] 41. The method of claim 38, further comprising the step of connecting a gas ballast with the discharge tube so that the gas ballast communicates with the discharge tube.

[c42] 42. In a gas discharge laser having a pair of elongated electrodes with a

discharge area between the electrodes, a mirror located near one end of the discharge area and an output coupler located near another end of the discharge area at a distance less than 30 cm from the mirror, a method of stabilizing the laser comprising the steps of:

using an output coupler having a reflectivity greater than about 97 percent; mounting the output coupler so that it can move relative to the mirror; and adjusting the distance between the mirror and the output coupler to optimize performance of the laser.

[c43]

43. A method of stabilizing a short cavity gas discharge laser comprising the steps of:

adjustably connecting a highly reflective output coupler to a support structure isolated from longitudinal thermal expansion of an enclosure for the laser; positioning the output coupler opposite a mirror attached to the enclosure; flexibly sealing the output coupler to the enclosure; and positionally adjusting the output coupler relative to the mirror to optimize performance of the laser.

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